SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid DAILY, Per Month,..... DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year, DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year

Zour friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Places and New York Associated Places is at \$1 to \$14 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Two Prophets.

Much and much too much has been heard about the " services " of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND to the cause of sound and honest money. Let us put things mildly, and say that it is not Mr. CLEVELAND's fault, but his misfortune, that honest money has really got and is now getting no help from him. In the minds of hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters, honest money has ceased to mean what it seems to mean, and has become a mere synonyme for a third term for Mr. CLEVELAND. He and it have been put together so much by his profes sional touters and pullers-in that the public has been fatigued by both. "Are you against the free coinage of silver? Then you are for the renomination of the indispensable and illimitable candidate. GROVER CLEVELAND." That has been the shibboleth to which Democrats have been aubmitted. And it has had its effect. A bad effect. In the Democratic party the gold standard has become too intimately associated with the hopes of GROVER CLEVE LAND. The free silver movement in the Democracy would have lost half its strength If it had been bereft of the power of the opposition to the encroaching Old Man of

Mr. CLEVELAND'S "services" to honest money consist very largely in unconsciously exciting disregard for it. The McKINLEY fake would not be so active were it not for the fact that Mr. CLEVELAND has been so remarkably praised by his advance agents. If to the Democrats honest money is to mean a third term for a gentleman who, in the estimation of many of them, has already had two terms too much, why should the Republicans be especially anxious about a matter very delicate, under the existing conditions, to the Democratic conscience?

The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND and the Hon, WILLIAM MCKINLEY are charlatans of substantially the same size, philosophers and geniuses between whom a curious and fairly exact parallel could be drawn. They have faith in themselves and they are able to inspire it in others. Gloomy and peculiar, they are revered for the talents and virtues ascribed to them, and followed for motives of the romanticist rather than the realist.

For the moment, and perhaps for longer, Mr. CLEVELAND is not merely the complement, but the assistant of the Ohio CLEVELAND. Heisthe Hon. MARK HANNA'S largest delegation. The sound money men in the Democracy are bound or hampered with anxiety lest devotion to their opinion should be accepted as consecration to The Consecrated. Meanwhile, the Hon. WILLIAM McKinley, a tie vote, an unknown quantity, a pose, a composite photograph of platforms, steals through the country on rubber shoes; and what he wants, except to be President, no man knows. Mr. Mc KINLEY, however, is not the Stuffed Prophet. He is HANNA's Stuff.

The University Club.

The decision of the University Club on Thursday evening to build a new club house in the Fifth avenue, at a total cost which will approximate the great sum of a million and a half of dollars, affords a very striking demonstration of the increase of collegebred men in New York in both numbers and substantial prosperity.

The site to be acquired, as we explained the other day, consists of a part of the St. Luke's Hospital property, 100 by 125 feet, at the corner of Fifty-fourth street, and the price is \$675,000, or \$54 the square foot, and \$135,000 for a city lot of the usual dimensions. The cost of the building is estimated at between \$600,000 and \$700,000; but probably before the house is ready for occupation, with all its requisite appointments, the aggregate expenditure upon the building and land will amount to \$1,500,-000, if not more. It seems that the committee which recommended this project searched through the Fifth avenue from Thirty-fourth street to the Central Park without finding more than two other available sites worthy, of consideration, and both of these were leaseholds, the one at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh street and the other at the corresponding corner of Forty-fourth street. Very wisely, the St. Luke's Hospital site was preferred because it could be had in fee. This difficulty of acquiring a large plot of land in a quarter destrable and eligible for a club house was also experienced by the Union Club when it was search for such a piece of property. Purchasable sites of that sort on the Fifth avenue are few and far between, and their prices are invariably great and steadily increasing. The committee also considered sites in Madison and Park avenues, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, but sufficient land for their purposes was not easily obtained, and in the few cases where it could be had it was held at a price so nearly approaching the cost of the St. Luke's lots that they decided in favor of the Fifth avenue property. The approval by the club of this decision was nearly unanimous at the large meeting of the members on Thursday evening. They did not hesitate to assume the great obligation advised by the committee, although the fund for building accumulated by the club amounts to about \$300,000 only. It was not a hazardous conclusion, for the

history of the association indicates that an easily attainable increase of membership, and consequently of financial resources will enable it to sustain without embarrassment the burden it has assumed. When the University Club was first established, in a very modest way, more than thirty years ago, the number of college bred men, for whom, of course, it is intended, was not great enough in New York to assure its prosperity in competition with other clubs. Its existence, accordingly, was suspended 1879 it has grown steadily, until it is now one of the most successful of New York clubs, with a membership fully up to its present limit of 2,100, of whom 1,200 are resident and 900 non-resident, while nearly 600 applicants are seeking the number of college-bred men is now increasing there will be no difficulty in filling satisfactorily a much larger roll of membership before the new Fifth avenue club house is ready for occupation. Such an extension is also desirable because it will bring in young men who will contribute youthful vigor and enthusiasm necessary for keeping up its full vitality. From the first this club has drawn the chief part of its strength from such recruits. They consist of young men from the colleges who have established themselves in the professions and in business and started on careers often leading to eminence. Accordingly, the death rate in the University Club has always been small. The yearly loss by both deaths and resignations is barely three per cent of the membership, indicating both youth and vigor of constitution unimpaired by excess.

We have heard of recent years doleful predictions of the consequences, moral and physical, which would follow the increasing passion for athletic sports and competitions among our college youth. It has been said that they were overstraining themselves physically, subordinating the cultivation of the intellect to bodily development, and becoming young savages without the gentle refluements and elevating tastes which should be the fruit of a collegiate education. The history of this University Club alone is enough to refute such allegations and dispose of such prophecies. The remarkable growth of which we have spoken has occurred since that passion has entered into every college community; and it has been due to the addition to the club of young men who have been under the influence of the new emulation. This spirit has given a fresh impetus toward college life among youth of vigorous endurance, both bodily and intellectually, and they have shown that because of it they are the better fitted to bear the strain of the competition of professional and business life in New York. The membership of this club is made up generally of college graduates who have been picked out for its society because they have exhibited their special ability to stand that strain, and their special refinement and elevation of character. The circumstance that the total number is already so large and can so easily be increased, without any lowering of the standard for admission, is a sufficient demonstration of the falsity of the assumptions and conclusions of the degenerate critics of contemporary college

From no other body of young men except the college graduates could be selected a proportionately large number so well fitted to enjoy the distinction of membership in a club of the rank of the University, and to make proper use of the privileges conferred by it. Happily for the future of New York, this body is now increasing more rapidly than ever before. The new building to be erected in the Fifth avenue for their accommodation will typify in its more magnificent proportions and more imposing architecture the great progress our American universities are making in the education provided by them, and consequently in elevating the standard of development of their multiplying host of students.

A Card from Gen. Grosvenor.

We have here a communication calculated to contribute to the gaiety of this glorious nation, just now particularly alert and eager for news of the raging Republican conflict:

"COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY)
DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1896,) Hon. Charles A. Dana, President United Press, No.

York City.
"Dean Sin: Attached hereto you will find a clipping from the Washington Times of this morning, carried. it is said, by the United Press to all parts of the country. It had not been my understanding that partisan natter of this kind was proper matter for transmittal by your association, and I write now to sak you if this is in line with the rules of your association, and, if so, if I may be allowed to respond in the same scope and line of argument with Mr. PLATT and send it over your lines from Washington city. It will be a matter of great convenience if this can be done, and I take it that a great public instrumentality, such as you are at the head of, will not lend itself for the benefit of one candidate for the Presidency and refuse itself to

"I will take it as a personal favor if you will reply to this letter. Yours truly.

Gen. GROSVENOR-this to our less in-

formed readers—is the Chief Tabulator and Next High Muckamuck of the McKINLEY movement, MARK HANNA being the Great High Muckamuck, and Moses Push HANDY the Scribe. The partisan matter which Gen. GROSVENOR was lucky to find in our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Times, an enterprising client of the United Press, consisted of a despatch sent from New York on May 13, giving Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT's perspicuous reasoning why Mc-KINLEY should not and would not be nominated as the Republican candidate for President. It was a mighty lively and unanswerable argument.

To begin with, the President of the United Press, or his representative when he may be absent, exercises no nearer or more controlling supervision of matter carried by the United Press to all parts of this country than the President of the Western Union Telegraph has over the electricity which sparks on that company's wires. The business of the former unequalled organization is to report events of public concern in all quarters of the globe, including the United States, and especially at the present moment the cities of New York, N. Y., and Canton, O.; in short, to get all the news there is, and spread it abroad for its customers with despatch, intelligibility, and unerring perception of the entertaining, the instructive, and the important. The agents of the United Press hunt for partisan matter, like the specimen which seems to have bewildered Gen. GROSVENOR, with energy born of trained professional zeal, and with sleeplessness springing from knowledge that the dire penalties of disgrace and discharge would visit the reporter who should fail to get a tip-top piece of news, such, for example, as a statement from the foremost anti-McKinley politician on the possibilities or probabilities of the Republican Convention. All partisan matter, Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, Populist, gold, silver, protection, or free trade, is in non-partisan matter. It is almost invariably more interesting. At least, an overpowering majority of mankind are parti-

sans, and, instinctively, are more interested with partisan doings. If the United Press reporters had failed to get Mr. PLATT's statement of last Wednesday, as apparently the Chicago Associated for a series of years, but since its revival in | Press failed to get it, they probably would have left the United Press's employment the next morning, either for having failed to collect the news, or for having dishonestly suppressed it. Not to give out Mr. | Cuba when the revolution broke out last PLATT'S very interesting opinions contradicting the figures and excuses with which election to its privileges. Its prosperity the McKinley managers are hoping to boom

any other club; and at the rate at which Louis, would have attached to any news agency the suspicion of incompetence, or of having been tampered with by the Mc-KINLEY bureau.

While it is not for THE SUN to say what is or what is not to go over United Press wires, we can assure Gen. GROSVENOR that whatever he may wish to add by way of elucidating the desperately interesting contest within the Republican organization, will be received and handled by the United Press the moment after he turns it in. The entire public, which the United Press is proud to serve with unrivalled success, is waiting insatiably for news from the camps of all Presidential aspirants, the only member of the McKINLEY party to whom they are more anxious to listen than to Gen. GROSVENOR being McKINLEY himself. Seventy millions of Americans, for example, are waiting eagerly for McKINLEY to prove that he is not the financial straddler which any candidate must necessarily be who stands quiet upon the Ohio platform.

A word from MCKINLEY upon this point would be worth columns from GROSVENOR. But let's hear GROSVENOR, if nothing better is to be expected.

Relief for the Court of Appeals.

One of the most important problems considered by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 was the contrivance of some method for the relief of the Court of Appeals. The desirability of continuing the court as a single tribunal, instead of changing it so as to have two divisions, was generally recognized. It was perceived, however, that seven Judges could not do the work which would come before the court if appeals were allowed in all cases, great or small. The Convention, therefore, concluded to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals to the hearing of questions of law only except in capital cases, and to permit the Legislature to impose further limitations upon the jurisdiction if it thought fit. "The Legislature," says the new Constitution. may further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, and the right of appeal thereto, but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved."

Under this constitutional provision the Legislature, at its recent session, passed an important bill, which has just received the approval of the Governor. It provides that when a judgment has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a suit to recover damages for a personal injury, or for injuries resulting in death, or in a suit to set aside a transfer of property on the ground that it was made to defraud creditors, no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals unless leave to appeal is granted by the Appellate Division or by one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The enactment of this measure will lessen greatly the number of cases which the Court of Appeals will be called upon to decide, and this, we are inclined to think, without any injury to the interest of the litigants, whether plaintiffs or defendants. A large proportion of the business of the courts at the present time consists of negligence cases. The law applicable to this class of litigations is very well settled, and the certainty of a fair trial and a proper determination will ordinarily be insured by a review in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. If any difficult question of law arises, that tribunal, or a Judge of the Court of Appeals, can always be relied upon to permit a review of the case at Albany.

In judgment creditors' suits, also, a single appeal, upon which the facts can be re! viewed, ordinarily suffices to do complete justice, while the new law gives the parties the same opportunity to obtain leave to go to the Court of Appeals as in negligence suits if the case really involves any serious legal question.

Errors in the Speech of the Queen Regent of Spain.

The Queen Regent MARIA CHRISTINA is described as a woman of intelligence and judgment, observant of public affairs, interested in Spanish politics, and well fitted to perform the duties imposed upon her by the regency. It is her supreme desire that her ten-year-old son shall ascend the throne of his royal sire and reign over Spain as a worthy sovereign of the house of Bourbon. The Spaniards are fond of telling of her manifestations of maternal affection for the boy King, of the careful manner in which she supervises his training, and of her desire that he shall always be a model of piety, so that he may command the abiding love and loyalty of his subjects.

The Queen Regent is as deeply concerned in the affairs of her Government as Queen VICTORIA is in those of the British empire. She is made aware of the contents of all state papers of importance; she holds conferences with the members of the Ministry; she advises them, and she exercises her influence in the determination of matters of policy or of administration. And all her labors are for the sake of her son, the heir of his father, her deceased husband. Though not herself of Spanish birth, she is a true Spaniard in spirit, in faith, and in

character There is no doubt that the speech which the Queen Regent read before the assembled Cortes on Monday was the composition of the Prime Minister, as the speeches of Queen VICTORIA before Parliament, which are generally read there by proxy, are the composition of whoever may be Premier at the time of their delivery; but there need be no doubt that the Queen Regent made herself acquainted with the terms of the speech, and gave them her approval, before she read

it in the presence of the Cortes. There are some errors in the speech which, it is probable, she was not aware of when she examined it in the palace, or when she read it in person to the Senators and Deputies.

It is an error that the Cuban revolution ists " resorted to arms with the clear inten tion of preventing the application of liberal reforms." This is a gross error, the author of which was doubtless Seffor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO. The Cubans of two genera tions had implored Spain to grant reforms before they took up arms against her; they had be ought the Cortes to liberalize the Cuban administration, to lighten the much greater demand for publication than | burdens of taxation, to remedy the evils of the laws of commerce applicable to the island, to enlarge popular freedom, and to concede to them those fundamental rights to which all men are entitled. They had asked for the establishment of the reforms which were promised at the time of the ten years' war. They had appealed one thing or another, as Reformists or as Autonomists, until it became manifest that all appeals were in vain. It is true that the Spanish Government entertained projects of reform for year; but that had been a Ministerial habit for forty years, and yet the desired reforms

projects of the year 1895 than in those which had so often been drawn up in previous times. It was not until after the outbreak of last year had given alarm to Spain that the Canovas Ministry manifested its anxiety for reform in Cubs; and then it was too late; the Cuban people, driven to despair and unable longer to endure Spain's rule or to believe in Spain's promises, had

begun to arm for the revolution. It seems that the Queen Regent has been led to believe that the Cubans rose in insurrection to "prevent the application of liberal reforms," whereas it was as a last resort, after the failure of all their other efforts, that they took up arms against Spain, determined to win for themselves the rights which Spain could never be induced to give them and to establish a republic wholly free from foreign control.

The next error in the speech is not of much importance; but it must be said in fairness that "groups of bandits" do not form the nucleus of the revolutionary army. The forty or fifty thousand men in that army are fairly representative of the people of Cuba. Instead of favoring the bandits who flourished under Spanish rule, Generalin-Chief GOMEZ has executed every bandit whom he could get hold of, even when the bandit was found in his own army.

Not far from the opening of the speech the Queen Regent dips into prophecy, and it is possible that here she falls into error. Uttering the words of Canovas, she says that all statesmen foresee that the consequence of the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba must be ruinous for Cuba, and "its final result must be a step backward in civilization." Perhaps this sad prediction may not be justified hereafter. It would be difficult for the Cubans to take a step backward fro n the system of civilization that Spain has established and seeks to perpetuate in Cuba, a system the main features of which are oppression, extortion, ignorance, and political corruption. Certainly, the other colonies which Spain once possessed in America have not gone backward since they won their independence, as the Queen Regent must have learned from her readings in the history of Mexico and other Spanish American countries as far south as Argentina. They have better government, greater prosperity, and larger means of education than they ever had when ruled from Spain. It is very likely that Cuba would enjoy advantages of the same kind under independence. It is our judgment that Cuban civilization would be greatly developed through freedom.

There are surely several errors in that part of the speech which says that many Cubans have joined the rebels through fear of them; that many of the armed rebels have surrendered to Spain, and that the revolutionary army is in a state of demoralization. We need only say that these statements made by CANOVAS and repeated by the Queen Regent are contradicted by other and more trustworthy statements received here from Cuba. They are also contradicted by circumstances about the occurrence of which there can be no dispute.

We do not think there is any error in those parts of the speech which contain the argument that it would be impracticable to carry out reform measures in Cuba at this time. It appears from the speech that WEYLER entertains this opinion, and we guess that GOMEZ, too, entertains it in behalf of his Government and army.

There is an error in the speech to the effect that " the insurrection is decreasing." This statement is assuredly erroneous, though furnished to Spain by the "superior authorities of the island." If there is any meaning in the growth of the revolutionary army and the extension of its rule over Cuba, the insurrection is most surely increasing every month of its existence

We think there is an error in that part of the speech which says that the insurrection would have been completely suppressed by this time "but for the great and frequent help it has received from abroad." We believe that Cuba would have kept up the fight till now, and would keep it up for a long time to come, without any help whatever from the outside. She got no help worth speaking of in her last war for independence; and that war lasted for ten long years. The revolutionists possess far greater resources in Cuba at this time than they possessed at the time of their other struggle.

Near the close of those passages of the speech which refer to Cubs we do not observe any error so serious as the errors which we have here striven to remove. The Queen Regent is pleased with the "correct and friendly policy of the American republic," the President of which, she says, has not departed from the line of conduct that corresponds to loyal friendship.

We suppose that President CLEVELAND will accept this compliment gratefully, given near the end of that part of the speech which is full of the errors that Cano-VAS DEL CASTILLO disposed in order for the service of the amiable Queen Regent.

The men who, in spite of many offered bribes of office and consideration, continue true to Governor MORTON, to Mr. REED, to Mr. QUAY, and to Mr. ALLISON, are representative men. They represent the wish of their constituents. They represent the honest and sensible currency which is essential to the prosperity of industry and trade and agriculture, And what do the cavorting and yawping

oborts of the Hon, MARK HANNA represent? The hope for office; the belief that McKINLEY will be nominated; the knowledge that he is a solemn and an unconscious humbug, with assorted opinions or absences of opinions in sizes to suit.

REED or MORTON might be good for the coun try: but they are positive persons, content with single face; and they are not swapping opinions for delegations or giving away the patronage in advance and several times over. In short, they are too conservative for the Ohio world.

We congratulate "The Society of Mayflower Descendants" on its "First Book;" and we wish the society a long and useful existence. We cannot commend, however, the assumption by the "governor" of the society of the title of "Excellency;" such assumption is rather too perky.

The statement of Admiral RAMSAY, in reply to the Senate's inquiry, that out of 9,323 bluejackets in the navy 4,400, and that out of 2,017 marines 861 are foreign born, may be rather surprising in view of the well-known efforts made to increase the percentage of Americans in the navy. But it should be observed that the question of foreign birth is not the only one concerned, but that of foreign citizenship; and the recent moves of legislation for making naturalization easier in the navy cannot full to make the proportion Americans, including both native and natural-

ized, much greater, before long. The army for years has had privileges of this sort, based on allowing service to count toward the residence period, after notice, required by the naturalization laws. The army, accordingly, has recently been able to go a step beyond, and to require enlistments to be made only from those rn here, or naturalized, or who have given notice of their intentions to be naturalized But in the navy the case is a little different. While there are plenty or recruits for the army, were never carried out. There was no more with abundant choice among candidates, it mince its roorganization has exceeded that of | their candidate into nomination at St. | reason why the Cubans should believe in the | is not so easy to get good men for service

afloat. Hence it would be out of the quest to apply restrictions there which could be applied to the army, especially since now an in-crease of 1,000 bluejackets and 500 marines is

authorized.

The fight which Lieut. AVERILL's scouts had the other day with about a score of renegade Apaches from San Carlos does not indicate the enewal of serious hostilities in that quarter. Indeed, when their camp was surprised in southsastern Arizona, they made all haste to escape into Sonora. It is remarkable how few hostili-ties have occurred upon that border since Gen. MILES effected the surrender of GERONIMO and NATCHEZ, years ago. Before that time it was a region infested with outlawed Indians, whereas now the depredations are remarkably few. Gen. WHEATON, in his last report, declared that "a satisfactory condition of affairs" existed among the Indians, and while be noted some lawlessness committed by the rene-gade Apache known as Kip and by Massa and others, yet he was able to say that no serious disturbances had occurred during the year. The band which Lieut. AVERILL's command has been pursuing is no doubt simply a gang of reckless Indian outlaws, in whom the ancestral habits are stronger than reservation influences toward peace. But there is no indication of any general trouble among the Apaches of the

The main endeavor of the McKINLEY men now is to prove that their candidate is as true a man as either REED or MORTON.

ATLANTIC SEAL CATCH.

A Fair Year, Though Some of the Scalere Had Very Bad Luck.

QUEBRO, May 10.-The Newfoundland seal unt of 1896 has been less productive than that of last year, though not differing much from that of the two preceding years. It is doubtful if this year's catch exceeds 200,000 seals. Last year's was about 270,000. On the other hand, in 1894 the figure was 152,884, and in 1893, 174,997. The short catch of this season is due in part to the loss of two steamers, the Wolf and Windsor Lake, which were crushed by the

and Windsor Lake, which were crushed by the ice and sank. Their crews were saved. The main cause, however, was the continuous stormy weather and heavy ice.

The oldest scalers say they have rarely seen Arctic ice of such thickness. It was difficult and hazardous to penetrate the ice, which the high winds had packed tightly together, and thus in many cases the seals could not be reached. Then, when easterly winds set in and drove the ice far off the shore, furious gales raged and broke up the ice fields, scattering the floes far and wide and dispersing the seal herds over a large area. The steamers did not strike the great body of the harp seals, in going north noes far and wide and dispersing the seal herds over a large area. The steamers did not strike the great body of the harp seals. In going north they missed the main batch, which was south, and only picked up the detached batches on the ice which hung on to the shore.

The largest individual catch was that of the Neptune, which landed nearly 25,000 seals. Its cargo yielded over \$60,000. Some sealing craws fared well this search but nearly are

Septime, which landed hearly 25,000 seals. Its cargo yielded over \$50,000. Some sealing crews fared well this season, but many very poorly, for they are paid in proportion to their catch and many have gone home without a cent for their season's work except the food supplied them on board.

Dr. Grenfell of the Deep Sea Mission accompanied the sealers this year on the steamer Neptune, and the result of his inquiry is awaited with interest. The Doctor took over a hundred photographs. He expresses his dissent from the views of Lady Hiake, who in an article in the Ninteenth Century emphasized the "cruel, revolting, and brutalizing" nature of the seal hunt. He declares that the stories of these alleged cruelties have no foundation in fact. The death indicated is in almost all cases quick and attended with little suffering. and attended with little suffering

For Thomas Brackett Reed. From the Baltimore American.

Every day makes it more certain that the nominee at St. Louis will be a man who is outspoken on the money issue, and whose record in public life justifies the popular belief that he will stand squarely and up reservedly against the free coinage of sliver. The situation is so serious that there must not be any doubt whatever on this point, for unless a stand is taken now for the honest and the only safe standard panic and demoralization will be the result It is for this reason that every day the thinking peo-ple are turning more and more to Speaker Reed. He

is for sound money, and the people supporting him are for sound money. There is need this year above all others in the history of the Republican party for an able, experienced, positive man, for an able, experienced, positive man, in close touch with the business interests of this great country. No man fills these requirements so admirably as Mr. Reed. He is naturally a business server as well as a great statesman, and his range of practical information upon the needs, tendencies and circumstances of the country is not equalled perhaps, by that of any person in America to-day. His management of the present House of Representatives has been as perfect as was ever known in Wash ington. All that he does is well done, and if he is nominated for President he will carry the country by the greatest vote ever cast.

There is no hurrah in the case of Mr. Reed, but the sober thought of the people is with him, and in four weeks it will bring about his nomination.

The Political Sentiment in the Gift. From the Chicago Inity Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12,—A good story is go-

ing the rounds at the expense of a member of the posiderable interest recently in getting up a wedding testimonial from the Illinois Congressmen for the daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, who is to be married to a son of Was Hardin of Kentucky, All who were approached on the subject cheerfully contributed for such a good purpose, and after the fund had reached a sufficient amount the quetion arose as to the kind of a present to be given the young people. Some of the members of the delegation favored a handsome diamond ornament o some other piece of jewelry, but the Congressman in question held out for a silver token of some sort, thinking that it would not only be appropriate but timely in view of the attitude of the Vice-President, was overruled by a decided majority, who did not think the occasion a fitting one for such an ex-pression on the sliver question, but he would not be cried down in his purpose to bring sliver to th front. As an additional argument he cited the fact that Wat Hardin is the champion of free sliver in that neck of woods, and he would not object to the roung couple receiving an appropriate and useful piece of silverware which could be handed down t their descendants.

Even this argument did not prove potent with his olleagues in the delegation.

The upshot of the matter was that a handsome diamond ornament, with the best wishes of the lilinois delegation in Congress, will be sent on her wedding day to the daughter of the Vice-President,

The Pons Asinorum.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In your article entitled "Sense About Spelling Reform" I find that Begent Reid objects to the spelling of hypotenuse. and prefers the etymologically wrong ap and prefers the etymologically wrong spelling, hy-pothenuse. In showing his preference for his ancient way of spelling the word he remarks: "Why, we all lour pons artnorum on "hypothenuse," and if you disable that we shall begin to suspect that the whole proposition may be "structurally weak." I am inclined to think that the Regent will have to revise his Euclid so as to refresh his memory. The term pens caincrease by all authorities confined to denote the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, and never has in my experience been applied to the forty-saventh of said book. This is the proposition which demonstrates that "the square discribed on the hypotenuse subtender is equal to the squares described on the other two sides." The poss arisories, or fifth proposition, demonstrates that "the angles at the proposition, demonstrates that "the angles at the said in the scale it insule are equal to one another, and if the lasse are also count."

May 14, 1806.

3. H., 10 Horatio street. you disable that we shall begin to suspect that the

Major McKinley's Position.

Friends, enemies, and fellow countrymen, I come not here to talk; I don't have to; The leaders of the G. O. P. Are doing that for me; And see that the clouds that lower upon o

Have a silver lining. They are the green that lay the golden eggs, And I am a Sphinx, Which doesn't lay any eggs! I am charged with being a straddler;

What if I am? As long as I am charged with anything. I don't have to pay cash, And it is this confounded money question That is causing all the trouble. I mean trouble for other people; It doesn't trouble me in the least; I know exactly how I stand

-Say, Bill, Close up there: If you don't keep your feet together You'll split wide open Before Junei

SUPPORTING CANADA.

Our Tribute to Mer Rallroads Would More Than Build the Nicaragua Canal. TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The general

Government, provincial Governments, and municipalities of Canada have contributed during the past twenty years the vast sum of \$175,-000,000 as subsidies to promote the construction of railways in the Dominion. The imperial Government is to contribute \$375,000 per annum for ten years as a substdy for a line of fast steamers between Liverpool and Canada, or a total of \$3,750,000. The Dominion Government is to grant for the same purpose \$750,000 a year for ten years, or \$7,500,000. The two Govern ments will probably give \$1,000,000 a year for ten years, or a total of \$10,000,000 for the line of steamers from Vancouver to China, Sweden, Japan, and Australia, and a cable connecting the same countries with my songs in tragic passages with cat-calls. Great Britain via Canada. This makes a nor does he try to join in singing the chorus. grand total of \$196,250,000 as the contribution of Great Britain and Canada for a highway for Great Britain to her possessions in the Pacific through Canada. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress shows that the United States has contributed at least \$20,000,-000 per annum in railway earnings for the past five years, or a grand total of \$100,000,000, under the bonding regulations to maintain this highway for Great Britain, and will contribute \$100,000,000 more if the bonding privileges are not abolished by 1900. For the fifteen years prior to 1890 a conservative estimate of the smount contributed by this country to sustain this grand imperial scheme is \$75,000,000. It may be said that the contribution by the United States is not all profit to the Canadian railways. This is true to some extent. It is also true that American railways could have moved all the traffic diverted under the bonding regulations at a minimum additional cost, as the cost of hauling empty cars is nearly as great as that of hauling loaded cars, and the general expenses are the same. The American shipper has been compelled to pay the cost of hauling empty cars on American lines, and the cost of hauling his goods upon Canadian lines in addition. American railways could have moved all the traffic diverted to Canadian lines with little if any increase in their operating

expenses. If the Canadian lines had not hauled American freight they would have been compelled to haul empty cars or to suspend operations. Large as the British and Canadian subsidies have been and will be to promote Sir Charles Tupper's grand efforts to maintain and extend Britain's power upon this continent, under the bonding negotiations we are contributing a far larger sum. We are hesitating about constructing the Nicaragua Canal because it may cost \$150,000,000, white from 1890 to 1900 we shall have contributed \$200,000,000 of railway earnings to sustain a route for Great Britain across this continent, while our own transcontinental lines are being forced into bankruptcy.

As Sir William Van Horne was about leaving for England in the fall of 1894 he declared in a statement prepared for the press that his railway did not seek American traffic. At that time he had no less than twenty general agencles in this country seeking American business. and now comes the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showing that 60 per cent, of the tonnage moved that very year by the Canadian Pacific originated in the United States, and was hauled through Canada in bond and returned to this country. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

A Model for a McKinley Letter. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I send you a lette

which I trust my Uncle William will adopt, and settle this nonsense. REPUBLICAN.

"I have your letter enclosing cuttings from Tun

Bus, giving the words
'I want the bounk standard'
in black letters and ascribing them to me. in black letters and ascribing them to me.

"I do not think such things can do me any harm,
nevertheless I do not choose to have anybody suppose that I wish, for the sake of getting votes next
fall, to conceal my opinion on the gold and silver
question. I want very much to be elected, but I do not wish to be elected on any false pretences nor un-der any misconceptions. I therefore authorize you to say on my behalf that I do not repudiate the words, nor do I endorse them. I should healtate a long ti before I should refuse to admit or deny that I was re-If I used them, I may have meant something different

from what I should mean by them now, or I may have

discuss the possible meaning of past expressi-"I want to see sliver measured in terms of gold, and gold measured in terms of silver. I want to see gold the standard of financial values and silver the standard of commercial values, and then I want to see the equalization of the two values. Value is nothing but worth, and worth is price, and price is cost, and cost is value again. Ignorance and personal interest prevent many people from seeing these things clearly. I would have silver coined in limited though indefinite quantities, to supply the currency with an elastic element. I would have gold established at a definite though fluctuating ratio, in order to supply the ele-

ment of stability. "I would have no gold dollars that were worth any more than the cost price of a dollar's worth of eli-ver: nor any silver dollars that were not worth as much as the cash value of a dollar's worth of gold If, after this, any doubt still remains as to my opinons, I can only say that I have done my best to remove it. Your aff. uncle. WILLIAM.

A Calm Wheelman.

To the Editor of the Sch-Sir: Now that the uggestion has been made that a cycle path be built around the walls of Central Park, it is perhaps not out of place to inquire where these schemes for spe-cial roads for cyclists are to stop. There is now a sort of congestion on the Western Boulevard, doubtless due to the fact that it affords excellent riding whereas there are comparatively few of the streets in other portions of the city which do. Special legislation is certain in the end to raise up enemies agains the scheme which it is designed to favor, and the old riders, like myself, fully realize that fact, and the further fact that we have been particularly well treated here in New York. The people who are yelling so loud for "reforms" are those who a year ago had never ridden a bleyele, and who, having now taken it up, are determined to show all the rest of us how ignorant we have been all these years. The Board of Aldermen should pay no attention whatever to these self-advertisers. They do not in any sense

how ignorant we have been all these years. The Board of Aldermen should pay no attention whatever to these self-advertisers. They do not in any sense represent even a fair-sized minority of the riders of the city. They form a close clique, who in most cases know nothing of, and in many cases care as little for, the welfare of cycling.

What we are in need of all over the State is good rouds, and the League of American Wheelmen is supported by the control of the city was another to the most casual observer. In the city we are in the form one casual observer, in the city we are in the form one casual observer. In the city we are in the form one casual observer, in the city we are in the form one casual observer. In the city we are in the form of town which shall be naphility of town which shall be naphility of town which shall be naphility of the city we are in the same of the control of town which shall be naphility of the city we are in the city we are in the city of the round of the city we had a case good discountification of the city we had been considered to be city will enable us to get a somewhere. Let this fact be borne in mind constantly solve itself. The matter of signalling when acoust to turn a corner may be a very good plan, but a raid adinceme to the rules of the round, which most verticate of the round, which most verticate of the condition in roules the necessity of hearings before condantly ignore, would be very much a raid adinceme to the rules of the round, which most verticate of the same before and the condition in roules the necessity of hearings before and any of the city of the condition of the condition of the city of

Never Too Late. From the Rochester Herald. No one can ever be too old or too fat to ride a bleye, any more than one can be too old or fat to fall

Mother Gooss on Wheels.

From Truth.
Sing a cong of bicycles, a pocket full of gold?
Four-and two-nly different kinds, and each the best

Cone soid:

Each one will its partisans its eulogies to sing;
Every one the daintiest that ever bore a king.

The aing has left his counting house and wisely spens The queen and he are bicycling, forgetting bread and honey honey brought a wheel, too, and left her hanging clothes.

Twould take a nimble blackbird new to also off half her hone. TPETTE BARN'T FORGOTTEN US.

Pleasant Recollections of America Con-fided in English to a London Interviewer,

From the Pall Itali Gasette. "I have been coming to this country for three years now, and it is the first time that I see the sun," and Yvette shook her head until the red roses in her hat bobbed in unison. Red roses next to Yvette's hair was a dangerous experi-ment, but they looked all right. "I am high up in the Savoy Hotel to get the breeze because the climate here is stiffing. About my voyage? Well, fitats-I was sick, and have now all my inside new. What do I think of New York? Well, it is magnifique, and the quick movement of every one is wonderful. The audiences comprehend the value of sons: they are attentive to every word, and no one in the gallery amuses himself by interrupting nor does he try to join in singing the chorus. Furthermore, they paid me £120 a night. The high houses are not beautiful, but they are practical, and the little lights at night amuse me," and Yvette stretched up an arm in dem-

onstration of the Cloudkiss Flats of America. 'I went to New York, to Bostone, Philadelphes. and Chicago, and I think I like Hostone best In the train we take for Chicago I ask my black man for a bottle of claret for lunch, and I had it. But when I ask for a bottle of claret for dinner he says, 'No; in the province of Ohio you can't have claret two times a day, or I will have to go to prison. I said, 'very well, then, go to prison, but get me the claret first;' and after much ceremony I get it. It is a queer country, isn't it, where you can't have a bottle of claret without ceremony?" Yvette paused for breath, and during the pause I had time to note that she has grown stouter and younger by ten years in appearance.

"How long shall you be at the Empire?" I asked. "Ten days," she answered, "for which I shall receive £70 per night—you press people always like to know the financial side of things." In the train we take for Chicago I ask my black

I shall receive £70 per night—you press people always like to know the financial side of things."

"And what new songe have you?" "La Glu," which is a tragedy in a few lines, the words by Jean Richepin, the music by Gounod. It is now ten years old, but it has never been much known, and it is the story of a mother's heart and the son who siew her; it is tragic and cruel, but it is human. And I have a light song, 'Lees Ingénues,' who are so modest that they look between their fingers at everything. Then I have a song for the galiery, 'I Wans You, My Honey,' with a verse in French and a verse in English. I have the rights from Fay Fempleton, who is most intelligent."

"And how about the reports of your marriage?" "If I had been to all the people married according to the press I should now be in prison for what you call bigamy. The press has married me to several dozen men, but I am a free bird, and I have no intention of giving away my liberty. Why is it that you muss take off your hat when you sit in a box at the theatre here? Is it because it is practical or elegant? I only ask information because I think it is neither. I go to the theatre with a little, what we call in Paris, tea hat, and sit in a box, and they make me take it off, though I do not obstruct the view of others. If I sat in the pit with a cart wheel on my head, I could understand it, but in a box—no. Why is it?"

"It is conforming to the British idea of democracy," I answered.

"But it is neither practical nor elegant," said Yvette.

democracy." I answered.
"But it is neither practical nor elegant," said Yvette.
"Ditto," said I. "And now tell me about your future plans. What are your future

Four future plans. What are your future plans?"

"God only knows," says Yvette. "I have great offers to go again to America, but I have to go to the Ambassadeurs in Paris for four months, commencing the 1st of June, which is 14,000. See how they do things in the American press," she continued, bringing a huge scrap book to me and opening a page devoted to illustrations of Yvette's face in its various expressions. "They are not pretty, to be sure; but did you ever see a pretty face that was very expressive? And an expressive face is rarely pretty; but anyway, in art it is the expression which counts for more than beauty."

"Expression is a kind of an atmospheric effect?" I suggested.

"Precisely," said Yvette, dubiously.

DOESN'T LIKE CONNECTICUT. t Bantshed His Father Eighty Years Ago for Cleaning His Finger Natis in Church.

From the Bridgeport Morning Union. A strange tale of a man's resentment for an injury done his father more than threequarters of a century ago was brought to light on Sunday by the visit to this city of Daniel Porter, a wealthy merchant of San José, Cal. True to a vow registered many years ago he refused to stay longer than twenty-four hours in a State that had meted out to his father unjust and terrible punishment for a trivial offence, the mere thoughtless infraction, in meant the same thing, or both, or either, or neither.

It will be simpler to state my present views than to

offence, the mere thoughtless infraction, in fact, of a blue law even at that time almost in desuctude. Although pressed to remain by his host, a well-known West End man, his determination not to pass two nights in the old Numeg State could not be shaken, and he left for New York Sunday afternoon.

In the year 1815, Mr. Porter's father, whose name was also Daniel, was a young man of 18 years in the little town of Coventry. Sermons were tedlous things in those days, and one Sunday as young Porter sat in church, he allowed his thoughts to wander. Absent mindedly he drew his knife from his pocket and commenced to cut his inner nails. The sharp eye of the tithing man caught the desecration of the sanctuary, and Porter was at once placed under arrest.

arrest.

The court in which he was tried preserved the usages of old Colonial days, the present Constitution of Connecticut not having been adopted until 1818, and the gravity of his adopted until 1818, and the gravity of his Constitution of Connecticut not having been adopted until 1818, and the gravity of his offence was clearly recognized under the old code. The court found a punishment to fit the crime, and Porter was ordered to be banished from the State for life. What is more, he had to go, for there was no dailying with the law in those days. Porter had expressed a desire to go to see, and a constable escorted him to New London, where he found a ship. He followed the sea for more than twenty years, but early in the '40's drifted to Cincinnati. Here he married and had two sons, One of these is the one who paid the city a fiving visit on Sunday. Early in life he wens to California, and has become a wealthy man. Mr. Forter said, while he recognized the fact that his father could have returned without molestation many years before he died, he thought that he had been done an irreparable injustice, which never could be forgiven. He entertained, he said, no feeling of love for or pride in the old State which had been the hirthplace of his forbears.

Mr. Porter arrived in the city Sunday morning, and late in the afternoon left for New York. He saw but little of the city, and said that he was not interested in anything that came from or was a part of Connecticut.

came from or was a part of Connecticut.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Twenty militon dollars were left behind him by the Shah, who had grown avaricious of late years. reading: "Notice. This hill is dangerous for bloy

burg in forty-eight hours, the only change of cars being at the Russian frontier. Paulus, the cafe concert singer, whose singing did much to start the Boulanger boom, has just died near Hyères, where he was living on his fortune. England proposes to reform its Sunday laws; a

committee of the Lords has been appe mend them, the Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury at the head. Burgiars broke into the barracks of the 180th Infantry Regiment in the Rue de Babylone in Paris recently, carried off the safe with \$25,000 bodily and forcing the Colonel's safe, stole his private val-

uables. A voting contest to decide who are the three most beautiful women on the French stage was recently arranged by a Paris daily newspaper. On 7,000 slips sent in Mile. Cléo de Mérode, dancer at the Opera, obtained 3,076 votes, Miss Sibyl Sanderson of the Opera 2,295, and Mile, Wanda de Boneza o

Scholarship and athletics go together at Oxford this year. Mr. Robertson, the hammer thrower, car-ried off the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay, Mr. Lancaster, President of the Tennis Club, wor the Newdigate prize for English verse, and Mr. Stride, who is on the cricket eleven, obtained the prize for the English essay.

A man hanging by the neck thirteen days and nights was the attraction at a Montmartre cafe recently; the dectors, however, stopped the perform-ance at the end of the fourth day, the man being in a critical c ndition. His name is Durand. He at tained notoriety some time ago by standing on a pedestal at Marsellies for twenty-eight consecutive

Jules Jouy, the writer of many of Trette Gutibert's songs, among them "La Soularde," has gone mad. A performance to provide the money needed to keep bim in a private asylum has been gotten up by the poet Coppie and the critic Sarcey. Jour was a commonplace looking, fat, little man, very particular about his dress and umbrella. He imagnes that he has a handkerchief worth 70,000,000 francs.

Balloon racing is the latest form of petty gambiling in Parts. A number of toy balloons are set off at the same time, each bearing a postal card having on it the umpire's address and a request to the finder to note the time and place of the balloon's arrival. Bets are paid and the stakes awarded on the results of the repiles received within a week. The balloon that goes furthest in the shortes